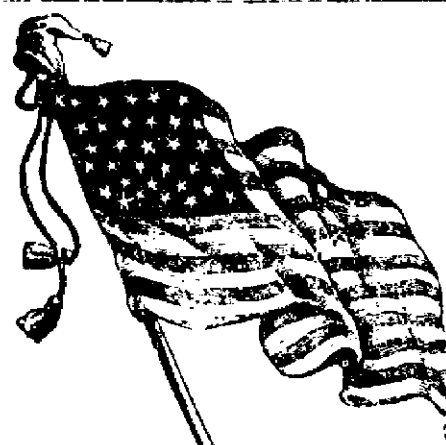


City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, Aug. 23, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, on 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the state officers. Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention. The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HOBACK RUBLEE.

Chairman State Republican Central Com. Madison, August 12, 1861.

No Pass for Mr. Russell.

The Provost Marshall of Washington has refused a pass to Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, to visit the army across the Potomac. This is right. He is an enemy of the country, and is in the employ of a newspaper which is maliciously endeavoring to injure us in Europe. No favors should be granted to such people. Being one of the panic stricken "civilians" who ran away to Washington as fast as his horse could carry him from the battle field of Bull's Run, at the first sign of disaster, he has given the same exaggerated coloring to the retreat that was first detailed by his companions, in the streets of Washington, and thence telegraphed through the country; and he fails to make the correction of those reports which were afterwards found necessary, when the whole truth became known. He also stigmatizes our troops as "cowardly." He did not see the battle, but was a part of the "route," and hence his judgment is necessarily at fault in relation to the fighting.

There is another reason why Russell should not go into our lines. He describes minutely, everything he sees, and does not hesitate to inform the world, including the rebels of course, of the exact condition of our troops, their position and strength; the location of their defenses and the manner of their construction. While members of the American Press are not permitted this privilege we certainly think it will be refused to Mr. Russell, whose ill-will towards us is thinly "sugar-coated," by occasional criticism, which seems to be fair.

The Line of the Potomac.

We have had rumors that Gen. Banks had retreated from Harper's Ferry; then again that he had driven the enemy from Winchester; and now we have news that he is upon the Monocacy river, which runs from near Frederick, Md., to the Potomac. The last rumor is probably true, and we believe, also, that he still commands Harper's Ferry, from the Maryland heights.

The last heard from our Wisconsin third was at Frederick, and letters are directed to them via that place. Banks is, no doubt, with the main army guarding the Potomac, near the Point of Rocks, and not far from the mouth of the Monocacy. It is at that point that the enemy will probably undertake to cross the Potomac, if at all. The enemy have been baffled in their design of crossing the Potomac by the high waters, caused by recent excessive rains. It is a fortunate circumstance for our army which will have further time to prepare for resistance. It is understood that the whole line of the upper Potomac is now thoroughly guarded, and should the enemy make an attempt to cross, when the flood subsides, he will be met by successfully met and overcome.

LOSS AT WILSON'S CREEK.—The official loss of the national force under Gen. Lyon at the battle of Wilson's Creek, footed up as follows: Killed, 223; wounded, 721; missing, 291; total, 1235. A large number of the missing were taken prisoners, some of whom have escaped, and others were released on parole. The loss of 944 men in killed and wounded out of an effective force of 5,800 men, shows the desperate character of the contest.

LARGE SALARIES.—The presidents of the Mutual Marine Insurance companies of New York receive princely salaries. The president of the Atlantic Mutual receives \$25,000 a year, the president of the Sun Mutual \$15,000, the Great Western \$10,000, and the presidents of the two leading Fire and Life offices receive \$10,000 each. The salaries of the bank cashiers vary from \$4,000 to \$7,000.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The returns of the Kentucky election for members of the legislature are now nearly completed, and exhibit the following result:

Union.	Rebel.
Senate,	28
House,	75

The rebel papers in Kentucky are congratulating themselves on having secured a sufficient number in both houses to demand the yeas and nays on all questions. By this it would seem that they intend to worry the majority by throwing every obstacle in their way that comes within their reach. That is a game, however, that becomes played out after a time.

A punctual man can always find leisure—A negligent one never.

From the Chicago Times of Thursday.

Yesterday afternoon, at about two o'clock, a messenger came to the west side police station in breathless haste, announcing that a man had been stabbed, and was then dying of his wounds at the depot of the Northwestern railroad. A posse of police, led by Sergeant Kennedy, and joined soon after by Police Commissioner Wayman, immediately started for the place. Arrived at the passenger depot, they found the body of a man lying on the floor surrounded by a crowd of excited friends and acquaintances. It proved to be the remains of Frederick Krantz, late an employee of the railway company in the capacity of car-cleaner and maker-up of trains, who, as was stated, had been brutally murdered by a member of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, then occupying coaches at the freight house, a short distance north of the passenger house, en route for Des Moines Station, where they had been ordered to form a military camp.

Superintendent Wayman immediately started in search of the supposed murderer. He was found, in the person of Capt. Robert E. A. Crofton, commander of Company A of the Sixteenth, occupying a car with his men. He expressed his willingness to surrender himself to the officers of justice, but asked, as he was in charge of his company, that he might be allowed to attend to them first, promising to return as soon as possible. This request was urgently seconded by E. De Witt Robinson, Esq., general ticket agent of the railroad, who was also aboard the train. The police authorities would not probably have decided to allow this, had they not feared that the excited populace, gathered in strength about the cars, might take summary vengeance upon the prisoner if he failed to go where he was ordered to go. As it was, Sergeant Kennedy, and others Webb and Crayney, were detailed to accompany him to Des Moines, and return with him to the city as soon as possible. The train departed a little past 3 p. m., and returned at 6 p. m., and the prisoner taken to the jail.

The deceased, Frederick Krantz, as before stated, was employed by the superintendent of car-repairs and bridges—Mr. Thomas Hall, in the capacity of cleaner of cars and maker-up of trains. Mr. Hall speaks of him as one of the best and most faithful of employees; one in whose faithfulness and honesty he could implicitly trust; a good-natured, straight-forward, capable young man, who, knowing his duty, would perform it at the hazard of his life. This last trait in his character, it is feared, did cost him his life. He was about twenty-three years of age, and leaves a young wife to whom he was united only last Christmas. He has also a mother and brothers residing in the West Division. As his name indicates, he was a German, and had been five years employed by the Northwestern road, four of which he had served under Mr. Hall. The circumstances attending the death of the young man, Krantz, as far as learned from eye-witnesses and others who testified before the coroner's jury—convened by Coroner James at the supervisors' room, court house, yesterday evening—are somewhat as follows:

It appears that two passenger cars had been provided by the management of the Northwestern road for the accommodation of the two companies, A and B, of the Sixteenth Regiment, about to go into camp at Des Moines Station, some twelve miles northwest of the city. Upon the arrival of the detachments at the depot, Company A, in charge of Capt. Crofton, and B, in charge of Capt. Harvey, filed in and were first stationed by the former officer at either end of the coaches to prevent encroachments by outsiders, with strict orders to allow no person to pass, and Company A was filed in and took seats, their car being in advance of the one to be used by the other company. Captain Crofton then came down by the side of his car to see that the other detachment was properly aboard. It was then he discovered Krantz standing on the platform. Not knowing his business there, the officer ordered him to get down. Krantz not obeying, he took him by the lapel of the coat and endeavored to drag him away, but the man clung to the iron railing, and Crofton's grasp was broken; but, as is stated by Capt. Tilden, who alleges he stood close to them, not until Krantz had called the officer some very abusive names, and struck him more than once with his feet. Capt. Crofton then struck Krantz with his sheathed sword, and called for his men. Krantz retreated into the car, closed the door, and was followed by Capt. Crofton and Tilden, and, as one witness testified, one or two other persons, perhaps privates of the Sixteenth. Capt. Tilden's statement goes to show that he did not enter the car, but stood at the door and observed what followed. Krantz kept retreating, after the entrance of the other persons, until Capt. Crofton drew his sword, when he turned his back toward the closed hold of a seat. The captain made a lunge at him with the point of his naked sword, and he, in turn, striking his head either against the stove or one of the seats. The blade of the weapon had entered his back, just one side of the vertebral column, some five inches, severing, in its passage, the main life artery as well as the termination of the bowels. Of course, death ensued in a few moments. Krantz had strength enough, and life enough left, however, to stagger to the platform and thence to the sidewalk, where he fell weltering in his blood. He did not speak a word from the time he entered the car. This is the version of the murder collected from several outside witnesses.

THE DEATH OF GEN. LYON.—His LAST WORKS.—The army correspondent of the Dubuque Herald has some particulars of the death of Gen. Lyon, which we have not seen in any other paper. Soon after the fighting commenced Gen. Lyon saw how fearfully the enemy outnumbered him and he gave up the day as lost. From that time he seemed utterly regardless of life, and in fact seemed scarcely conscious of anything. A ball struck him in the leg, to which he paid no attention, and soon after another struck him in the head, inflicting a severe flesh wound. He bled freely, but refused to move out of the line of fire. The Iowa regiment were occupying the brow of the hill to the right of the battery, and were exposed to a galling fire from the woods in front. Gen. Lyon stood calmly a few steps in rear of the Iowa company, he clenched, with balls hitting around him in frightful quantities. "If some one will lead me, we will clear that woods with the bayonet," "I will lead you," said he, and at that instant a ball entered his breast, passing through his body just above his heart. He fell instantly, and a moment after reaching the ground, said: "Iowa regiment, you are noble boys!" A little later he grew weaker, and his last words were: "FORWARD, MY BRAVE MEN, I WILL LEAD YOU!" He did not live a dozen seconds after being struck by the last ball.

DR. LEIB REAPPOINTED.—The New York Herald's Washington dispatch, of the 20th, says:

Among the appointments today is that of Captain Leib, as quartermaster. His appointment was rejected by the senate, but he has been reappointed upon the solicitation of the officers of the column in Western Virginia, where his services have been rendered.

Every soldier who loses his gun through neglect, or throws it away, is henceforth to have its value deducted from his wages.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22. A feeling of perfect security prevails in our entire community. The points of the confederates on the line of the Potomac are now better understood, and military men say that even with the ordinary dependence on raw troops, they would desire nothing better than for Gen. Johnston and Beauregard to attempt that part of the confederate programme which contemplates an advance on Washington.

It is suspected this rallying cry is adopted to sustain the flagging spirits of the rebel troops, whose members, it is positively known, are fast diminishing by small pox, etc.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22. Information of the organization of large forces of the secessionists is received here. From 1,500 to 2,000 will leave Jackson county this week, and as many more from Lafayette county, all en route for secession headquarters.

Rumors of an attack on this city are current.

ALBANY, Aug. 22. Gov. Morgan has issued a proclamation. He says—As chief magistrate of the state, it is my solemn duty to warn all good and loyal men of the danger to which our institutions are exposed, and to urge upon them the necessity of earnest and zealous cooperation with the authorities of the state and government in the cheerful contribution of their means to support the public credit, and of active enrollment of the forces now being organized for the defense of the Union. Convinced that the tranquility of the country so wantonly disturbed, can only be restored by the prompt and vigorous suppression of rebellion and treason wherever it may appear.

After alluding to the loyalty of New York and what the state had already done, he says another stage in the great rebellion has been reached, and the government appreciating the dangers now menacing it, appeals for aid. The whole country, the whole civilized world, now look to the state of New York. Let the response be worthy of her history; let her answer go back in full ranks of earnest men, who, justly valuing the magnitude of her interests, temporarily relinquish their pursuits and prepare to meet the crisis.

New York, Aug. 22. It seems certain that the privateer Sumter is still at liberty.

A letter dated at Caracas, August 7th, is received, saying the Sumter had taken two vessels off Lagayra.

It appears the Venezuela government is differing from the authorities herein, having refused the Sumter admittance, and have dispatched a vessel 70 miles north of Lagayra to retake the Joseph Maxwell which is anchored among those keys.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22. The Intelligence has advices via Kentucky, that the rebels are preparing to attempt the invasion of Maryland, and intend offensive movements on the Cheat Mountain pass.

Twenty-three prisoners were released today, captured at Phillipsburg.

They profess Union sentiments. Deserters from the rebel army say all the enemy's troops have moved up from Richmond to Manassas.

Much sickness and discontent exists among the men. Under the order of the war department the forces will soon be completely uniformed in blue.

Senator Wilson has accepted an appointment in Gen. McClellan's staff.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22. On the arrival of the New York train this morning, the United States marshal examined all bundles of papers brought on the train and seized every copy of the New York Daily news. Its sale is totally suppressed.

The marshal also seized all the bundles of the Daily News at the express office in this city, for the west and south, including over 1,000 copies for Louisville, and nearly 5,000 for Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and Annapolis.

United States Marshal Willard took possession this afternoon, of the office of the Christian Observer, in consequence of a late violent article on unholy war.

New York, Aug. 22. The case of the Baltimore police commissioners was disposed of this morning. Judge Garrison submitting to the inevitable necessity and dismissing the prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22. Special to Commercial.—Much indignation is manifested at the release of rebel prisoners who go to-day to Norfolk under a flag of truce. One colonel and one captain are among them. By order of the secretary of war a fugitive slave was yesterday arrested near Rockville and surrendered to his owner. Government is satisfied that Gen. Fremont could not have sent reinforcements to Gen. Lyon previous to the battle near Springfield without endangering the safety of southeastern Missouri.

New York, Aug. 22. The British brig Andover arrived this morning from Savannah. She reports on the 17th inst., off Cape Hattaras was boarded from a privateer steamer. Could not learn her name. She was a side wheel river boat, about two hundred tons and mounting two guns, one a small port, the other a large stationary amidship. They reported having several prizes in Hattaras inlet. They further stated that they expected a U. S. brig of war along that way, and if she came they, with two larger vessels, intended to attack her.

Cairo, Aug. 22. The gun boat Lexington, Capt. Stemple commanding, captured steamer W. M. Terry at Paducah early this morning. The Terry was conveying contraband goods to rebels up the Tennessee river. She had on board thirty Minnie rifles and one field piece. A rebel flag was found on her. She was brought to Cairo.

Col. Daugherty and Lieut. Col. Ramsom, wounded in the fight at Charleston, are rapidly recovering.

No news from below to-day. The Lexington returned to Paducah to-night.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. Sr. Louis, Aug. 22. Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has telegraphed Gen. Fremont to have the body of Gen. Lyon sent home to his relatives in New Ashford, where it will be buried.

Lyon was unmarried. He left three brothers and three sisters. Gov. Robinson, of Kansas, is authorized to raise two regiments for immediate and active service in New Mexico, and one regiment of Home Guards for the protection of Kansas.

These measures have raised great excitement among the secessionists, who are alarmed at the new mode of punishment, and with the fear of exile staring them in the face, the number of Union men have become suddenly very numerous.

Major McKinstry says he will show no mercy to any one proclaiming himself against the government or abusing its officers.

The twenty teamsters who struck for higher wages at Cairo, and came up to St. Louis, are still in confinement, and will also live on bread and water for some time.

Troops continue to arrive and depart. Large numbers of Iowa soldiers who had been paid off left for home this morning. They almost all intend coming back and re-enlisting.

The last advices from Jefferson City report that place fully able to withstand an attack. Considerable cavalry have been sent there lately.

St. Louis is now quiet. It is said that measures have been taken that will prevent any more firing into trains. In consequence of the firing lately, hardly a passenger goes over the roads except soldiers. It is now, however, again safe for travel.

TO-DAY'S REPORT. (Compiled Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22. Tribune's Dispatch.—The cause of the retrograde movement by the rebels to a point 1 mile beyond Fairfax is still a matter of conjecture. Some think them apprehensive of being flanked by troops from our fleet in the Potomac. Others that Bull's Run is so swollen by rains as to lead them to fear that they might be cut off from their supplies. It is proved by official intelligence that there is no considerable force near the river above or below. The report that a body had crossed at Harper's Ferry is false. Mr. Russell of the London Times reports no soldiery at the ferry last night at either side. The fords below there are well guarded, and even when the river falls so low as to make it possible to cross above Leesburg, it would be useless, because of the steepness of the bank. Deserters stories about the rebel force being 150,000 are discredited. Gen. Hunter has almost recovered from his wounds. Richard B. Irwin, late of the war department, has been appointed aide camp to Gen. McClellan, with rank of captain. Maj. Gen. Butler, of Fort Monroe, has been detailed by Gen. Wool to the command of the volunteer forces at that point.

Capt. Tilden, of the Royal Dutch navy, bearer of dispatches to the government, is registered among the arrivals at Willard's Hotel to-night.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22. Times' despatch.—Trustworthy intelligence from north western Virginia states that Gen. Rosecrans is securely entrenched, and with a sufficient force to remove any cause of apprehension for his safety.

The rebels are reported entrenching themselves at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles, with a force variously estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000 men.

The stage coach to Leonardtown from here was intercepted this morning by a small detachment of our troops, by order of Gen. Porter. A close examination was made of the passengers and baggage, and a quantity of correspondence found, designed for the rebel Virginia, much of it was written in mysterious language, and one had the signatures of the writers attached. The party was arrested and are now in custody.

Tribune's dispatch.—Congressman Potter's committee reported to-day to the secretary of war, the names of twelve disloyal clerks, and of not a few disaffected army officers; to the secretary of the treasury, the names of thirty-one disloyal beyond any doubt, and ten suspected; to the secretary of the interior, twenty disloyal, and seven suspected. Similar reports will be sent to the other secretaries this week.

Wm. H. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, applied, yesterday, to Provost-Marshal Porter for a pass to cross the Potomac, and was flatly refused.

D. B. Sickles was flattered to raise an artillery regiment and a regiment of cavalry.

A pretty reliable despatch received here yesterday, contradicts the rumor of Major Lynde's surrender to Texans. It is said his position is impregnable to any force the enemy could bring against him. He is a Vermont, and known as one of the most loyal men in the service.

An Irish Brigade, 5,000 strong, is to be immediately raised here, to be commanded by General Shields.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES. New York, Aug. 23. The second new gun boat was launched yesterday.

A letter from on board the U. S. steamer Crusader says the Mississippi has taken two small privateers and driven two steamers back to Mobile.

The Tribune learns that the president has authorized Hon. Jno. S. Phelps of Springfield, in southwest Missouri, to embody the citizens and form 5 regiments of infantry and 1 of cavalry, to serve under the laws of Missouri for six months. In the meantime orders have gone out authorizing 15 full regiments to be raised in Missouri for the war.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 22. Accounts from Springfield are to the effect that from six to ten thousand of McCulloch's army have left for the north. A small force has marched to Lebanon, on the Rolla road, and are engaged in making reprisals and committing depredations on the Union men.

About 700 exiles from Springfield have joined Col. Boyd's regiment. Thousands of Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the south-west and leave their property at the mercy of the rebels.

The train of the federal army which was brought from Springfield by Maj. Sturgis is said to be worth \$1,500,000.

The passage of the rebel army north will enable our forces, when they move back to Springfield, to cut off communication with and retreat to Arkansas, and completely enclose the rebel force in the western counties of the state.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. The continued improvement of the troops in all respects, is a subject of congratulation in the army, as well as from executive quarters; resulting mainly from strict discipline.

The line of the upper Potomac is now well guarded and at the latest reliable ac-

counts, Gen. Banks was still resting on the Monocacy.

The administration of the oath of allegiance, as presented by congress, was a matter of interest to clerk in the bureau of the auditor of the treasury department, this evening.

THE MARKETS. New York, Aug. 23. Flour receipts 16,439 barrels, market shade firmer, sales 9,000 barrels, 4,350 super state; 4,550-70 extra state; 4,450-4,550 super western; 4,550-80 common to medium extra western; 5,050-15 shipping brands extra H. O. Canada flour steady, sales 400 barrels, 4,500-45 super; 4,500-75 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady, 2,200-389. Receipts of wheat 113,941 bushels, market scarcely so firm with only moderate export and home demand, sales 35,000 bushels, 1 1/2 mill club; 1,21 new winter red western; 1,350-1,400 white Kentucky.

From the Madison Journal. Military Items.

Commissioners have been issued to Albert E. Smith, Springfield, as captain, and Theodore A. Fellows, Geneva, as lieutenant, with authority to enroll a company of volunteers.

Capt. E. Stevens, Boscebel, is authorized to board his men at expense of state, to stand ready for a call to rendezvous.

The Prescott artillery, Capt. S. G. Hill, report full and tender services.

To Edward Bloodgood, of Milwaukee, (late sergeant major of first,) as captain, with authority to enlist a company for the war.

To Thomas J. Kennan, Portage City, with authority to raise a company. Also to Lambert H. Kissam, Green Lake county, as a lieutenant, and to O. F. Silver, of Berlin, as captain, with same authority.

To Frederic Salomon, of Manitowish, now captain in the Missouri volunteers, as colonel.

To A. J. Ward, as surgeon in second regiment, vice J. M. Lewis, prisoner.

To Milo M. Baker, as captain, and A. D. Hickok, as first lieutenant of La Crosse county rifles.

To A. O. Sampson, Clinton, as captain, with authority to raise a company.

An order from the adjutant general will be found in another column authorizing the formation of a German regiment of volunteers, which will rendezvous at Camp Scott, Milwaukee.

Capt. Salomon now in the Missouri army, and a brother to Col. Salomon who has distinguished himself in that state, is to be the colonel of this regiment.

Lieut. Henry Bertram, of the Watertown rifles, succeeds L. H. D. Crane as adjutant of the third regiment, Mr. Crane having been promoted.

Yesterday your correspondent waited over three hours at Gen. Fremont's quarters in Chateau avenue, endeavoring in vain to get an audience. In the ante room were general, staff and subaltern officers, congressmen, contractors, teamsters, soldiers, editors and curiosity-seekers, all patiently awaiting their turn to present their claims, many of whom were doomed to disappointment.

In one of the rooms sat the secretary and his assistants, around tables blanketed with huge piles of papers, with constant streams of officers kept coming in and going out, bearing huge envelopes stamped with official seals. Swarthy men of stern features, bronzed by exposure, scarred from conflict, dressed in uniforms of the Garibaldi style, on some of whom depended orders and ribbons, conversing rapidly in foreign accents, bespoke the Italian, German, Prussian and French staff officers of the general.

The composition of this motley audience reminded one more of the brilliancy of the audiences of the first Napoleon than the representatives of the army of a plain republican people, and conspicuous among these was the slight yet well-formed figure of the commander of the western division of our army—Gen. John C. Fremont. Another officer, not the less noticeably, dressed in the plain address of a brigadier, stood by the door, his thoughtful features, high forehead, piercing blue eyes, light moustache and German accent, betraying him to be none other than the brave general, Franz Sigel. He is a man of about five feet four inches in height, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, and his well built organization and military main preclude him to be, as he is, every inch a soldier. Back of him stood Major Gordon and Captain Gilbert and Plummer, of the 1st infantry, while standing at the door, conversing with Col. Frank Blair, was the venerable acting Governor (Gamble, whose tall figure and snow white whiskers and hair, rendered him an object of conspicuous interest.—St. Louis Cor. of Chicago Journal.

NEW MODE OF TRANSIT.—A London company has just made some successful experiments with a tube which proves the possibility of seeding parcels by creating a vacuum. The tube was laid down in Battersea fields, had several sharp curves and steep gradients and socket jointed as to leave the interior smooth. The rails are cast in the bottom of the tube, and the cars, made of sheet iron, are about five feet in length, and each runs upon four cast-iron wheels. There is no friction therefore and the leakage of the air does not interfere with the speed. The first experiment was made by loading a carriage with a ton of cement in bags. In fifty seconds it had found its way to the other end of the tube, a quarter of a mile away. Next, two tons were placed in one of the carriages—eighty seconds were occupied. Other trials in which live stock took the place of cement went with the same successful result.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. FREMONT AND THE NEGROES OF TENNESSEE.—It will be generally recollected that shortly after the election of 1856, the Tennessee papers gave accounts of a threatened insurrection among the slaves of a portion of the state, and that the insurrection was induced by the supposition, prevalent among the blacks, that Fremont was coming up the river, backed by a large army, for the purpose of liberating all the slaves. The exact details of the extent of this insurrectionary movement was never fully published; but it was known that many slaves were summarily tried and found guilty, some being executed and others sent further south. From well authenticated sources, it is ascertained that the supposition of 1856 has been revived; that the presence of Fremont at the head of the negroes, and that his reappearance is hailed as a sure precursor of their liberation.

This feeling has spread rapidly within the last month, and it is attracting great attention and exciting much alarm among the whites of those districts where there is a large proportion of slaves. My informant assures me that once the name of Fremont is connected with any victory over the rebels, or that he is known to be in the state of Tennessee or Mississippi, the negroes will at once rise in rebellion. It is said that the fear of this danger at their own thresholds induced the rebels to take the offensive in Missouri, and to keep the battle field as far as possible from the eager and watching negroes.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings is ill at his residence in Ohio—the result of over excitement and over-work in connection with the war. His complaint is atrophy of the heart, from which he has before suffered occasionally. He is recovering.

We, the undersigned, "Board of Trade" and citizens of the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, having examined and thoroughly tested the operation of the Union Farm and Plantation Mill, patented May 3d and 31st, A. D. 1859, by Taylor & Shinn of Philadelphia, Penn., and now on exhibition in this city by Morris & Goswamy, do hereby certify that in our humble opinion it is the best "portable mill" now in use, and it is fully equal to the wants of all classes, both for manufacturing flour and grinding feed for stock raising. It is just the mill for every farmer, and cannot fail to come into general use just as soon as its merits are fully known.

John P. Hoyt, B. F. Pixley, Wm. A. Barstow, James Norton, Thos. H. Marsh, James Sutherland, H. Jackson, J. A. Black, W. Andrew, R. M. Hobson, C. W. Seaver, E. D. Murdoch, P. B. Warner, William Cesar, F. A. Wheeler, Charles Williams, P. Kyleschimer, Bump & Gray, J. W. Hobson, Pres. N. Richardson.

Board of Trade, Janesville, Wis., Aug. 21st, 1861.

FROM WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—A dispatch from Pittsburgh, dated Aug. 20th, says:

"Recruiting is going on rapidly. Seven-teen companies of home guards, numbering one thousand men, have volunteered for western Virginia, for sixty or ninety days. Other companies hold a meeting to-night. Six companies of Col. Rowley's 13th regiment leave to-morrow. Colonel Black's regiment left Harrisburg for Washington to-day.

Rev. Mr. Spring of New York was married on Thursday last to Miss Abigail Williams, daughter of the celebrated Elisha Williams, of Hudson, N. Y. The doctor is over eighty, and this is his third marriage. The happy pair are spending the honeymoon at Long Branch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

To Holders of Postage Stamps. I AM instructed by the Post Office Department and A. M. now prepared to exchange stamps of the new issue for an equivalent amount of the old issue, within a period of six days from the date of this notice, and that the latter will not thereafter be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office.

J. M. BURRIS, P. M. Post Office, Janesville, Rock Co., Wis., August 23d, 1861.

CHANGE OF TIME. VIA GRAND HAVEN ROUTE. New and Favorite Express, U. S. Mail, Passenger and Freight Line. Lowest Rates and Quickest Time.

Delroit and Milwaukee Railroad, in connection with the NEW AND FAVORITE EXPRESS, VIA GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.

"DETROIT" AND "MILWAUKEE." On and after Monday, July 22d, 1861, and until further notice, either of the steamships "Detroit" and "Milwaukee" of this line, will leave the dock, foot of the Wisconsin street, at 12 o'clock P. M., for Grand Haven, connecting there with the morning trains for Detroit, Boston, New York, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, New Orleans, and all other points on the coast.

At Detroit, making quicker time and lower fare than by any other route. Freight "via D. & M. R." and save time and money.

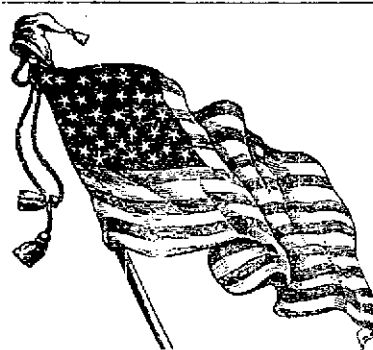
Grassie & Milwaukee, 220 East Water street, fourth door west of Walker street, at Wisconsin street. Terms Perishable freight. Foot of East Water street, next door to Miller & Arnott's warehouse, O. Niemcewicz, agent, for the sale of the "DETROIT" and "MILWAUKEE" line of steamships.

For further information, apply to J. M. BURRIS, P. M. Post Office, Janesville, Rock Co., Wis., August 23d, 1861.

Sherrill's Sale. CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. Henry C. Carter against John Sherrill.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court in and for the county of Rock, in the above entitled cause, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, I have levied upon and sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

THE 10th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, on 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLE, Chairman State Republican Central Com. Madison, August 12, 1861.

No Pass for Mr. Russell.

The Provost Marshall of Washington has refused a pass to Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, to visit the army across the Potomac. This is right. He is an enemy of the country, and is in the employ of a newspaper which is maliciously endeavoring to injure us in Europe. No favors should be granted to such people. Being one of the panic-stricken "civilians" who ran away to Washington as fast as his horse could carry him from the battle field of Bull's Run, at the first sign of disaster, he has given the same exaggerated coloring to the retreat that is first detailed by his companions, in the streets of Washington, and thence telegraphed through the country; and he fails to make the correction of those reports which were afterwards found necessary, when the whole truth became known. He also stigmatizes our troops as "cowardly." He did not see the battle, but was a part of the "route," and hence his judgment is necessarily at fault in relation to the fighting.

There is another reason why Russell should not go into our lines. He describes minutely, everything he sees, and does not hesitate to inform the world, including the rebels of course, of the exact condition of our troops, their position and strength; the location of their defenses and the manner of their construction. While members of the American Press are not permitted this privilege we certainly think it should not be granted to Mr. Russell, whose ill-will towards us is thinly "sugar-coated," by occasional criticism, which seems to be fair.

The Line of the Potomac.

We have had rumors that Gen. Banks had retreated from Harper's Ferry; then again that he had driven the enemy from Winchester; and now we have news that he is upon the Monocacy river, which runs near Frederick, Md., to the Potomac. The last rumor is probably true, and we believe, also, that he still commands Harper's Ferry, from the Maryland heights.

The last heard from our Wisconsin third was at Frederick, and letters are directed to them via that place. Banks is, no doubt, with the main army guarding the Potomac, near the Point of Rocks, and not far from the mouth of the Monocacy. It is at that point that the enemy will probably undertake to cross the Potomac, if at all.

The enemy have been baffled in their design of crossing the Potomac by the high waters, caused by recent excessive rains. It is a fortunate circumstance for our army which will have further time to prepare for resistance. It is understood that the whole line of the upper Potomac is now thoroughly guarded, and should the enemy make an attempt to cross, when the flood subsides, he will be met by successfully met and overcome.

LOSS AT WILSON'S CREEK.—The official loss of the national force under Gen. Lyon at the battle of Wilson's Creek, fought up as follows: Killed, 223; wounded, 721; missing, 291; total, 1235. A large number of the missing were taken prisoners, some of whom have been released, and others were released on parole. The loss of 944 men in killed and wounded out of an effective force of 5,800 men, shows the desperate character of the contest.

LARGE SALARIES.—The presidents of the Mutual Marine Insurance companies of New York receive princely salaries. The president of the Atlantic Mutual receives \$25,000 a year, the president of the Sun Mutual \$15,000, the Great Western \$10,000, and the presidents of the two leading Fire and Life offices receive \$10,000 each. The salaries of the bank cashiers vary from \$4,000 to \$7,000.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The returns of the Kentucky election for members of the legislature are now nearly completed, and exhibit the following result:

	Union.	Rebel.
Senate,	28	10
House,	75	25

The rebel papers in Kentucky are congratulating themselves on having secured a sufficient number in both houses to demand the yeas and nays on all questions. By this it would seem that they intend to carry the majority by throwing every obstacle in their way that comes within their reach. That is a game, however, that becomes played out after a time.

A punctual man can always find leisure—a negligent one never.

A Man Killed by a U. S. Army Officer at Chicago.

From the Chicago Times of Thursday. Yesterday afternoon, at about two o'clock, a messenger came to the west side station in breathless haste, announcing that a man had been stabbed, and was then dying of his wounds at the depot of the North-western railroad. A posse of police, led by Sergeant Kennedy, and joined soon after by Police Commissioner Wayman, immediately started for the place. Arrived at the passenger depot, they found the body of a man lying on the floor surrounded by a crowd of excited friends and acquaintances. It proved to be the remains of Frederick Kraatz, late an employee of the railway company, late in the capacity of car-cleaner and driver, up of trains, who, as was stated, had been brutally murdered by a member of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, then occupying coaches at the freight house, a short distance north of the passenger house, en route for Des Moines Station, where they had been ordered to form a military camp.

Superintendent Wayman immediately started in search of the supposed murderer. He was found in the person of Capt. Robert B. Crofton, commander of Company A of the Sixteenth, occupying a car with his men. He expressed his willingness to surrender himself to the officers of justice, but asked, as he was in charge of his company, that he might be allowed to attend to them first, promising to return as soon as possible. This request was urgently seconded by E. De Witt Robinson, Esq., general ticket agent of the railroad, who was also aboard the train. The police authorities would not permit him to leave the car, but he had them to leave the car, and he was taken to the police station, where he was held in custody.

The deceased, Frederick Kraatz, as before stated, was employed by the superintendent of cars and repairs and bridges—Mr. Thomas Hull,—in the capacity of cleaner of cars and maker-up of trains. Mr. Hull speaks of him as one of the best and most faithful of employees; one in whose faithfulness and honesty he could implicitly trust; a good-natured, straight-forward, capable young man, who, knowing his duty, would perform it to the best of his ability. His last trait in his character, it is feared, did cost him his life. He was about twenty-three years of age, and leaves a young wife to whom he was united only last Christmas. He has also a mother and brothers residing in the West Division. As his name indicates, he was a German, and had been six years employed by the Northwestern road, four of which he had served under Mr. Hull.

The circumstances attending the death of the young man, Kraatz, as far as is known, are as follows: He was on duty at the freight house, where he was employed, before the coroner's jury—convened by Coroner James at the supervisors' room, court house, yesterday evening,—are somewhat as follows:

It appears that two passenger cars had been provided by the management of the Northwestern road for the accommodation of the two companies, A and B, of the Sixteenth Regiment, about to go into camp at Des Moines Station, some twelve miles northwest of the city. Upon the arrival of the detachments at the depot, Company A, in charge of Capt. Crofton, and B, in charge of Capt. Harvey Tilden,—guards were first stationed by the former officer at either end of the coaches to prevent encroachments by outsiders, with strict orders to allow no person to pass, and Company A was filed in and took seats, their car being in advance of the one to be used by the other company. Captain Crofton then came down by the side of his car to see that the other detachment was properly alighted. It was then he discovered Kraatz standing on the platform. Not knowing his business there, the officer ordered him to get down. Kraatz not obeying, he took him by the lapel of the coat and endeavored to drag him away, but the man clung to the iron railing, and Crofton's grasp was broken; but, as is stated by Capt. Tilden, who alleges he stood close to them, not until Kraatz had called the officer some very abusive names, and struck him more than once with his fist. Capt. Crofton then stepped into the car, and he was called and called for his men. Kraatz retreated into the car, closed the door, and was followed by Capt. Crofton and Tilden, and, as one witness testified, one or two other persons, perhaps privates of the Sixteenth. Capt. Tilden's statement goes to show that he did not enter the car, but stood at the door and observed what followed. Kraatz kept retreating, after the entrance of the other persons, until Capt. Crofton drew his sword, when he turned his back toward them and caught hold of a seat. The captain made a dash for him, and he shot him in the back, and his victim fell, striking his head either against the stove or one of the seats. The blade of the sword had entered his back, just one side of the vertebral column, some five inches, severing, in its passage, the main line artery as well as the termination of the bowels. Of course, death ensued in a few moments. Kraatz had strength enough, and life enough left, however, to stagger to the platform and thence to the depot, where he fell victim to his blood. He did not speak a word from the time he entered the car. This is the version of the murder collected from several other witnesses.

THE DEATH OF GEN. LYON.—His last words.—The army correspondent of the Dubuque Herald has some particulars of the death of Gen. Lyon, which we have not seen in any other paper.

Lyon after the fighting commenced Gen. Lyon stood calmly a few steps in rear of the color company, banded with balls hanging around his magnificent quantities. "If some one will lead us," he will clear that woods with the bayonet," "I will lead you!" said he, and at that instant a ball entered his breast, passing through his body just above his heart. He fell instantly, and a moment after reaching the ground, said: "Iowa regiment, you are noble boys!" A little later he grew weaker, and his last words were: "Forward, my brave men, I will lead you!" He did not live more than a few minutes after being struck by the last ball.

DR. LEIB REAPPOINTED.—The New York Herald's Washington dispatch, of the 20th, says:

Among the appointments to-day is that of Captain Leib, as quartermaster. His appointment was rejected by the senate, but was now reappointed to the position of the officers of the column in Western Virginia, where his services have been rendered.

Every soldier who loses his gun through neglect, or throws it away, is henceforth to have its value deducted from his wages.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23. Private information from Gen. Banks' column say he has advanced to Winchester and taken possession, notwithstanding the opposition of four thousand rebels.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune. St. Louis, Aug. 22. Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has telegraphed Gen. Fremont to have the body of Gen. Lyon sent home to his relatives in New Ashford, where it will be buried.

Lyon was unmarried. He left three brothers and three sisters.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22. A feeling of perfect security prevails in our entire community. The points of the confederates on the line of the Potomac are now better understood, and military men say that even with the ordinary dependence on raw troops, they would destroy nothing better than for Gen. Johnston and Beauregard to attempt that part of the confederate programme which contemplates an advance on Washington.

It is suspected this rallying cry is adopted to sustain the flagging spirits of the rebel troops, whose members, it is positively known, are fast diminishing by small pos, etc.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.

Information of the organization of large forces of the secessionists is received here. From 1,500 to 2,000 will leave Jackson county this week, and as many more from Lafayette county, all en route for secession headquarters.

Rumors of an attack on this city are current.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.

Gov. Morgan has issued a proclamation. He says—As chief magistrate of the state, it is my solemn duty to warn all good and loyal men of the danger to which our institutions are exposed, and to urge upon them the necessity of earnest and zealous co-operation with the authorities of the state and government in the cheerful contribution of their means to support the public credit, and of active enrollment in the forces now being organized for the defense of the Union. Convinced that the tranquility of the country so wantonly disturbed, can only be restored by the prompt and vigorous suppression of rebellion and treason, which is my duty, I hereby warn you.

After alluding to the loyalty of New York and what the state had already done, he says another stage in the great rebellion has been reached, and the government appreciating the dangers now menacing it, appeals for aid. The whole country, of the whole civilized world, now look to the state of New York. Let the response be worthy of her history; let her answer go back in full ranks of earnest men, who, justly valuing the magnitude of her interests, temporarily relinquish their pursuits and prepare to meet the crisis.

New York, Aug. 22.

It seems certain that the privateer Sumter is still at liberty.

A letter dated at Caracoa, August 7th, is received, saying the Sumter had taken two vessels off Lagayra.

It appears the Venezuela government is differing from the authorities herein, having the privateer Sumter admitted, and have dispatched a vessel 70 miles north of Caracoa to retake the Joseph Maxwell which is anchored among those keys.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

The Intelligence has advice via Kentucky, that the rebels are preparing to attempt the invasion of Maryland, and intend offensive movements on the Cheat Mountain pass.

Twenty-three prisoners were released today, captured at Philadelphia.

They profess Union sentiments. The rebels of the rebel army say all the enemy's troops have moved up from Richmond to Manassas.

Much sickness and discontent exists among the men. Under the order of the war department the forces will soon be completely uniformed in blue.

Senator Wilson has accepted an appointment in Gen. McClellan's staff.

On the arrival of the New York train this morning, the United States marshal examined all bundles of papers brought on of a train and seized every copy of the New York Daily News. Its sale is totally suppressed.

The marshal also seized all the bundles of the Daily News at the express office in this city, for the west and south, including over 1,000 copies for Louisville, and nearly 5,000 for Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and Annapolis.

United States Marshal Willard took possession this afternoon, of the office of the Christian Observer, in consequence of a late violent article on an unholy war.

New York, Aug. 22.

The case of the Baltimore police commissioners was disposed of this morning. Judge Garrison submitting to the inevitable necessity and dismissing the prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

Special to Commercial.—Much indignation is manifested at the release of rebel prisoners who go to-day to Norfolk under flag of truce. One colonel and one captain are among them. By order of the secretary of war a fugitive slave was yesterday arrested near Rockville and surrendered to his owner. Government is satisfied that Gen. Fremont could not have sent reinforcements to Springfield without endangering the safety of southeastern Missouri.

New York, Aug. 22.

The British brig Andover arrived this morning from Savannah. She reports on the 17th inst. off Cape Hatteras was boarded from a privateer steamer. Could not learn her name. She was a side wheel river boat, about two hundred tons and mounting two guns, one a small pivot, the other a large stationary one. They reported having several prizes in Havana harbor.

They further stated that they expected U. S. brig of war along that way, and if she came they, with two larger vessels, intended to attack her.

CAIRO, Aug. 22.

The gun boat Lexington, Capt. Stemple commanding, captured steamer W. R. Terry at Paducah early this morning. Terry was conveying contraband goods to rebels up the Tennessee river. She had on board thirty Minnie rifles and one field piece. A rebel flag was found on her. She was brought to Cairo.

Col. Daugherty and Lieut. Col. Ransom, wounded in the fight at Charleston, are rapidly recovering.

No news from below to-day.

The Lexington returned to Paducah to-night.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune. St. Louis, Aug. 22.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has telegraphed Gen. Fremont to have the body of Gen. Lyon sent home to his relatives in New Ashford, where it will be buried.

column say he has advanced to Winchester and taken possession, notwithstanding the opposition of four thousand rebels.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—11 P. M.

At a late hour the train from Jefferson City had not arrived. Nothing has therefore been heard from along the Pacific railroad.

Passengers from Ironton report affairs there quiet, and not much prospect of an immediate collision with the enemy.

To-day, J. A. Brownlee, the president of the board of police commissioners, was released from confinement at the arsenal. Before getting his liberty, however, he had to sign the following agreement:

Article 1.—I resign my position as president of the board of police commissioners.

Art. 2.—I agree at once to leave the city and go to some of the free states, and not return to St. Louis without the consent of the military authorities of the government.

These measures have raised great excitement among the secessionists, who are alarmed at the new mode of punishment, and with the fear of exile starting them to the face, the number of Union men have become suddenly very numerous.

Major McKinstry says he will show no mercy to any one proclaiming himself against the government or abusing its officers.

The twenty teamsters who struck for higher wages at Cairo, and came up to St. Louis, are still in confinement, and will also live on bread and water for some time.

Troops coming from Iowa and depart. Large numbers of Iowa soldiers who had been paid off left home this morning. They almost all intend coming back and re-enlisting.

The last advices from Jefferson City report that place fully able to withstand an attack. Considerable cavalry have been sent there lately.

St. Louis is now quiet. It is said that measures have been taken that will prevent any more firing into trains. In consequence of the firing lately, hardly a passenger goes over the river except soldiers. It is now, however, again safe for travel.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

Tribune's Dispatch.—The cause of the retrograde movement by the rebels to a point a mile beyond Fairfax is still a matter of conjecture. Some think them apprehensive of the arrival of the troops from the Potomac. Others think that Bull Run is so swollen by rains as to lead them to fear that they might be cut off from their supplies. It is proved by official intelligence that there is no considerable force near the river above or below. The report that a body had crossed at Harper's Ferry is false. Mr. Russell of the London Times reports no soldiers at the ferry last night at either side. The fords below there are well guarded, and even when the river falls so low as to make it possible to cross above Leesburg, it would be useless, because of the steepness of the bank. Deserter stories about the rebel force being 150,000 are discredited. Gen. Hunter has almost recovered from his wounds. Richard B. Irwin, late of the war department, has been appointed aide camp to Gen. McClellan, with rank of captain. Maj. Gen. Buller, of Fort Monroe, has been detailed by Gen. Wool to the command of the volunteer forces at that point. Capt. Hubels, of the Royal Dutch navy, is registered among the arrivals at Willard's Hotel to-night.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

Times' despatch.—Trustworthy intelligence from north western Virginia states that Gen. Rosecranc is securely entrenched, and with a sufficient force to remove any cause of apprehension for his safety.

The rebels are reported entrenching themselves at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles, with three variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 men.

The stage coach to Leonardtown from here was intercepted this morning by a small detachment of our troops, by order of Gen. Porter. A close examination was made of the passengers and baggage, and a quantity of correspondence found, designed for the rebels in Virginia, much of it written in mysterious language, and one had the signatures of the writers attached. The party was dispersed, and one now in custody.

Senators' dispatch.—Congressman Polster's committee reported to-day to the secretary of war, the names of twelve disloyal clerks, and of not a few disaffected army officers; to the secretary of the treasury, the names of thirty-one disloyal beyond any doubt, and ten suspected; to the secretary of the interior, twenty disloyal, and seven suspected. Similar reports will be sent to the other secretaries this week.

Wm. H. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, applied, yesterday, to Provost-Marshal Porter for a pass to cross the Potomac and visit the rebel army.

D. E. Sickles is authorized to raise an artillery regiment and a regiment of cavalry.

New York, Aug. 22.

A pretty reliable despatch received here yesterday, contradicts the rumor of Major Lynde's surrender to Texans. It is said his position is impregnable to any force the enemy could bring against him. He is a Vermont, and known as one of the most loyal men in the army.

An Irish Brigade, 5,000 strong, is to be immediately raised here, to be commanded by General Shields.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

New York, Aug. 23.

The second new gun boat was launched yesterday.

A letter from on board the U. S. steamer Crusader says the Mississippi has taken two small privateers and driven two steamers back to Mobile.

The Tribune learns that the president has authorized Hon. Jno. S. Phelps of Springfield, in southwest Missouri, to embody the citizens and form 5 regiments of infantry and 1 of cavalry, to serve under the laws of Missouri for six months. In the meantime orders have gone out authorizing 15 full regiments to be raised in Missouri for the war.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 22.

Accounts from Springfield are to the effect that the rebels have been driven out of McClellan's army have left for the north. A small force has marched to Lebanon, on the Rolla road, and are engaged in making reprisals and committing depredations on the Union men.

About 700 exiles from Springfield have joined Col. Boyd's regiment. Thousands of Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the south-west and leave their property at the mercy of the rebels.

The train of the federal army which was brought from Springfield by Maj. Sturgis is said to be worth \$1,500,000.

The passage of the rebel army north will enable our forces, when they move back to Springfield, to cut off communication with and retreat to Arkansas, and completely enclose the rebel force in the western counties of the state.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

The continued improvement of the troops in all respects, is a subject of congratulation in the army, as well as from executive quarters; resulting mainly from strict discipline.

The line of the upper Potomac is now well guarded and at the latest reliable ac-

counts, Gen. Banks was still resting on the Monocacy.

The administration of the oath of allegiance, as presented by congress, was a matter of interest to clerks in the bureau of the auditor of the treasury department, this evening.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

Flour receipts 16,439 barrels, market shade firmer, sales 9,000 barrels, 4,554,45 super state; 4,554,470 extra state; 4,454,455 super western; 4,554,455 common to medium extra R. H. O. Canada flour steady, sales 400 barrels, 4,554,455 super; 4,554,455 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady, 2,204,359. Receipts of wheat 113,941 bushels, market scarcely so firm with only moderate export and home trade demand, sales 35,000 bushels, 1,12 Mill club; 1,21 new winter red western; 1,354,40 white Kentucky.

From the Madison Journal.

Military Items.

Commissions have been issued to Albert E. Smith, Springfield, as captain, and Theodore A. Fellows, Geneva, as lieutenant, with authority to enroll a company of volunteers.

Capt. E. Stevens, Boscorob, is authorized to board his men at expense of state, to stand ready for a call to rendezvous.

The Prescott artillery, Capt. S. G. Hiller, report full and tender services.

To Edward Bloodgood, of Milwaukee, (late sergeant major of first), as captain, with authority to enlist a company for the war.

To Thomas J. Kennan, Portage City, with authority to raise a company. Also to Lambert H. Kissam, Green Lake county, as a lieutenant, and to O. F. Silver, of Berlin, as captain, with same authority.

To Frederic Salomon, of Manitowish, now captain in the Missouri volunteers, as colonel.

To A. J. Ward, as surgeon in second regiment, vice J. M. Lewis, prisoner.

To Milo M. Baker, as captain, and A. D. Hickok, as first lieutenant of La Crosse county rifle.

To O. C. Sampson, Clinton, as captain, with authority to raise a company.

An order from the adjutant general will be found in another column authorizing the formation of a German regiment of volunteers, which will rendezvous at Camp Scott, Milwaukee.

Capt. Salomon now in the Missouri army, and a brother to Col. Salomon who has distinguished himself in that state, is to be the colonel of this regiment.

Lieut. Henry Barker, of the Watertown rifles, succeeds L. H. Crane as adjutant of the third regiment, Mr. Crane having been promoted.

Yesterday your correspondent waited over three hours at Gen. Fremont's quarters, in Choteau avenue, endeavoring to gain to get an audience. In the ante room were general, staff and subaltern officers, congressmen, contractors, teamsters, soldiers, editors and curiosity-seekers, all patiently awaiting their turn to present their claims, many of whom were doomed to disappointment. In one of the rooms sat the secretary and his assistants, around tables flanked with huge piles of papers, while a constant stream of officers kept coming in and going out, bearing huge envelopes stamped with official seals. Swarthy men of stern features, bronzed by exposure, of the Garibaldi style, in uniforms of the Garibaldi style, on some of whom depended orders and ribbons, conversed rapidly in foreign accents, bespoken the Italian, German, Prussian and French staff officers of the general. The composition of this motley audience reminded one more of the brilliancy of the audiences of the first Napoleon than the representatives of the army of a plain republican people, and conspicuous among these was the slight yet well-dressed figure of the commander of the western division of our army, Gen. John C. Fremont. Another officer, not the less noticeable, dressed in the plain uniform of a brigadier, stood by the door, his stoic features, light forehead, piercing blue eyes, light mustache and German accent, betraying him to be none other than the brave general, Franz Sigel. He is a man of about five feet four inches in height, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, and his hair is grizzled. He is a military man, plain, and his bearing is that of every inch a soldier. Back of him stood Major Conant and Captains Gilbert and Plummer, of the 1st infantry, while standing at the door, conversing with Col. Frank Blair, was the venerable acting Governor Gamble, whose tall figure and snow white whiskers and hair, rendered him an object of conspicuous interest.—St. Louis Cor. of Chicago Journal.

NEW MOBE OF TRANSIT.—A London company has just made some successful experiments with a tube which proves the possibility of sending parcels by creating a vacuum. The tube was laid down in Battersea fields, had several sharp curves and steep gradients and socket jointed as to leave the interior smooth. The rails are cast in the bottom of the tube, and the cars, made of sheet iron, are about five feet in length, and each runs upon four cast-iron wheels, and the cars are so constructed that the leakage of the air does not interfere with the speed. The first experiment was made by loading a carriage with a ton of cement in bags. In fifty seconds it had found its way to the other end of the tube, a quarter of a mile away. Next, two tons were placed in one of the carriages—eighty seconds were occupied. Other trials in which live stock took the place of cement met with the same successful result.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

Fremont and the NEGROES of TENNESSEE.—It will be generally recollected that shortly after the election of 1856, the Tennessee papers gave accounts of a threatened insurrection among the slaves of a portion of the state, and that the insurrection was induced by the supposition, prevalent among the blacks, that Fremont was coming to the river, headed by a large army, for the purpose of liberating all the slaves. The exact details of the extent of this insurrectionary movement was never fully published; but it was known that many slaves were summarily tried and found guilty, some being executed and others sent further south. From well authenticated sources, it is ascertained that the supposition of 1856 has been revived; that the presence of Fremont at the head of the western forces, is already known to the negroes, and that his reappearance is hailed as a great precursor of their liberation.

This feeling has spread rapidly within the last month, and it is attracting great attention and exciting much alarm among the whites of those districts where there is a large proportion of slaves. My informant assures me that once the name of Fremont is connected with any victory over the rebels, or that he is known to be in the state of Tennessee or Mississippi, the negroes will at once rise in rebellion. It is said that the fear of this danger at their own thresholds induced the rebels to take the offensive in Missouri, and to keep the battle field as far as possible from the eager and watching negroes.

Hon. Joshua B. Giddings is ill at his residence in Ohio—the result of over exertion and over-work in connection with the war. His complaint is atrophic of the heart, from which he has before suffered occasionally. He is recovering.

Union Farm and Plantation Grist Mill

We, the undersigned, "Board of Trade" and citizens of the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, having examined and thoroughly tested the operation of the Union Farm and Plantation Mill, patented May 3d and 31st, A. D. 1859, by Taylor & Shinn of Philadelphia, Penn., and now on exhibition in this city by Morris & Gosaway, do

GEORGE OLIVER RICHARDSON CAMERON, MARGARET CAMERON, OLO O'NEAGARD, FRANK CAMERON, MARY A. CAMERON, JOSEPH A. LOPEZ, P. W. DICKEY, BOND P. DICKEY and Robert Donley,
 State of Wisconsin, to RICHARDSON CAMERON, MARGARET CAMERON, OLO O'NEAGARD, FRANK CAMERON, MARY A. CAMERON, JOSEPH A. LOPEZ, P. W. DICKEY, BOND P. DICKEY and Robert Donley:
 Do hereby submit and request to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for "Rock County," Wisconsin, on the 14th day of January, A. D. of August, 1891, and of which a copy is herewith submitted, and to serve a copy of your answer on said plaintiff at the residence of their office, City of Janesville, within sixty days after the date of the expiration of the day of said service, and to fail to answer said complaint within the time so set, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for judgment against the defendant on the 12th, 1892.
 BENNETT, CASSADAY & GIBBS,
 Att'ys for Plaintiff, Janesville, Wis.
 Money to Loan.
 Apply to JOHN WINANS,
 120 N. Main St., Janesville Wis.
 or under the Central Bank.
 Superior, Office of Lamp Oil, which wear
 under the name of
 TALMAN & COLLINGS.
 Beware



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.
A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers. Each assembly district under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HOAR'S RUMBLE.
Chairman State Republican Central Com. Madison, August 12, 1861.

No Pass for Mr. Russell.

The Provost Marshall of Washington has refused a pass to Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, to visit the army across the Potomac. This is right. He is an enemy of the country, and is in the employ of a newspaper which is maliciously endeavoring to injure us in Europe. No favors should be granted to such people. Being one of the panic-stricken "civilians" who ran away to Washington as fast as his horse could carry him from the battle field of Bull's Run, at the first sign of disaster, he has given the same exaggerated coloring to the retreat that was first detailed by his companions, in the streets of Washington, and thence telegraphed through the country; and he fails to make the correction of those reports which were afterwards found necessary, when the whole truth became known. He also stigmatizes our troops as "cowardly." He did not see the battle, but was a part of the "rout," and hence his judgment is necessarily at fault in relation to the fighting.

There is another reason why Russell should not go into our lines. He describes minutely, everything he sees, and does not hesitate to inform the world, including the rebels of course, of the exact condition of our troops, their position and strength; the location of their defenses and the manner of their construction. While members of the American Press are not permitted this privilege we certainly think it does not belong to Mr. Russell, whose ill-will towards us is thinly "sugar-coated," by occasional criticism, which seems to be fair.

The Line of the Potomac.

We have had rumors that Gen. Banks had retreated from Harper's Ferry; then again that he had driven the enemy from Winchester; and now we have news that he is upon the Monocacy river, which runs from near Frederick, Md., to the Potomac. The last rumor is probably true, and we believe, also, that he still commands Harper's Ferry, from the Maryland heights.

The last heard from our Wisconsin third was at Frederick, and letters are directed to them via that place. Banks is, no doubt, with the main army guarding the Potomac, near the Point of Rocks, and not far from the mouth of the Monocacy. It is at that point that the enemy will probably undertake to cross the Potomac, if at all.

The enemy have been baffled in their design of crossing the Potomac by the high waters, caused by recent excessive rains. It is a fortunate circumstance for our army which will have further time to prepare for resistance. It is understood that the whole line of the upper Potomac is now thoroughly guarded, and should the enemy make an attempt to cross, when the flood subsides, he will be met by successfully met and overcome.

LOSS AT WILSON'S CREEK.—The official loss of the national force under Gen. Lyon at the battle of Wilson's Creek, foots up as follows: Killed, 223; wounded, 721; missing, 291; total, 1235. A large number of the missing were taken prisoners, some of whom have escaped, and others were released on parole. The loss of 944 men in killed and wounded out of an effective force of 5,800 men, shows the desperate character of the contest.

LARGE SALARIES.—The presidents of the Mutual Marine Insurance companies of New York receive princely salaries. The president of the Atlantic Mutual receives \$25,000 a year, the president of the Sun Mutual \$15,000, the Great Western \$10,000, and the presidents of the two leading Fire and Life offices receive \$10,000 each. The salaries of the bank cashiers vary from \$4,000 to \$7,000.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The returns of the Kentucky election for members of the legislature are now nearly completed, and exhibit the following result:

	Union.	Rebel.
Senate,	28	10
House,	75	25

The rebel papers in Kentucky are congratulating themselves on having secured a sufficient number in both houses to demand the yeas and nays on all questions. By this it would seem that they intend to worry the majority by throwing every obstacle in their way that comes within their reach. That is a game, however, that becomes played out after a time.

A punctual man can always find leisure—a negligent one never.

A Man Killed by a U. S. Army Officer at Chicago.

From the Chicago Times of Thursday.
Yesterday afternoon, at about two o'clock, a messenger came to the west side police station in breathless haste, announcing that a man had been stabbed, and was then dying of his wounds at the depot of the Northwestern railroad. A posse of police, led by Sergeant Kennedy, and joined soon after by Police Commissioner Wayman, immediately started for the place. Arrived at the passenger depot, they found the body of a man lying on the floor surrounded by a crowd of excited friends and acquaintances. It proved to be the remains of Frederick Kraatz, late an employee of the railway company, in the capacity of car-cleaner and maker-up of trains, who, as was stated, had been brutally murdered by a member of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, then occupying coaches at the freight house, a short distance north of the passenger house, on route for Des Moines Station, where they had been ordered to form a military camp.

Superintendent Wayman immediately started in search of the supposed murderer. He was found, in the person of Capt. Robert E. A. Crofton, commander of Company A of the Sixteenth, occupying a private car. He expressed his willingness to surrender himself to the officers of justice, but asked, as he was in charge of his company, that he might be allowed to attend to them first, promising to return as soon as possible. This request was urgently seconded by E. De Witt Robinson, Esq., general ticket agent of the railroad, who was also aboard the train. The police authorities would not permissibly have decided to allow this, had they not feared that the excited populace, gathered in strength about the cars, might take summary vengeance upon the prisoner if allowed to go where they could get hold of him. As a guard, Sergeant Kennedy, and officers Webb and Crane, were detailed to accompany him to Des Moines, and return with him to the city as soon as possible. The train departed a little past 3 p. m., and returned at 6 p. m., and the prisoner taken to the jail.

The deceased, Frederick Kraatz, as before stated, was employed by the superintendent of car-repairs and bridges—Mr. Thomas Hull—in the capacity of cleaner of cars and maker-up of trains. Mr. Hull speaks of him as one of the best and most faithful of employees; one in whose faithfulness and honesty he could implicitly trust; a good-natured, straight-forward, capable young man, who, knowing his duty, would perform it to the best of his ability. As a traitor in his character, it is feared, did cost him his life. He was about twenty-three years of age, and leaves a young wife to whom he was united only last Christmas. He has also a mother and brothers residing in the West Division. As his name indicates, he was a German, and had been six years employed by the Northwestern road, four of which he had served under Mr. Hull.

The circumstances attending the death of the young man, Kraatz, as far as learned from eye-witnesses and others who testified before the coroner's jury—convened by Coroner James at the supervisors' room, court house, yesterday evening,—are somewhat as follows:

It appears that two passenger cars had been provided by the management of the Northwestern road for the accommodation of the two companies, A and B, of the Sixteenth Regiment, about to go into camp at Des Moines Station, some twelve miles northwest of the city. Upon the arrival of the detachments at the depot—Company A, in charge of Capt. Crofton, and B, in charge of Capt. Harvey Tilden,—guards were first stationed by the former officer at either end of the coaches to prevent encroachments by outsiders, with strict orders to allow no person to pass, and Company A was filed in and took seats, their car being in advance of the one to be used by the other company. Captain Crofton then came down by the side of his car to see that the other detachment was properly abed. It was then he discovered Kraatz standing on the platform. Not knowing his business there, the officer ordered him to get down. Kraatz not obeying, he took him by the lapel of the coat and endeavored to drag him away, but the man clung to the iron railing, and Crofton's grasp was broken; or, as is stated by Capt. Tilden, who alleges he stood close to them, not until Kraatz had called the other some very abusive names, and struck him more than once with his fist. Capt. Crofton then struck Kraatz with a sketched sword, and the car closed the door, and was followed by Capt. Crofton and Tilden, and as one witness testified, one or two other persons, perhaps privates of the Sixteenth. Capt. Tilden's statement goes to show that he did not enter the car, but stood at the door and observed what followed. Kraatz kept retreating, after the entrance of the other persons, until Capt. Crofton drew his sword, and when he turned his back toward them and caught hold of a seat. The captain made a lunge at him with the point of his naked sword, and his victim fell, striking his head against the stone or one of the seats. The blood of the wound had entered his back, and one side of the vertebral column, some five inches, severing, in its passage, the main line artery as well as the termination of the bowels. Of course, death ensued in a few moments. Kraatz had strength enough, and life enough left, however, to stagger to the platform and thence to the sidewalk, where he fell weltering in his blood. He did not speak a word from the time he entered the car. This is the version of the murder collected from several other witnesses.

THE DEATH OF GEN. LYON.—His last words.—The army correspondent of the Dubuque Herald has some particulars of the death of Gen. Lyon, which we have not seen in any other paper.

Soon after the fighting commenced Gen. Lyon saw how fearfully the enemy outnumbered him and he gave up the day as lost. From that time he seemed utterly regardless of life, and in fact seemed scarcely conscious of anything. A ball struck him in the leg, to which he paid no attention, and soon after another struck him on the head, inflicting a severe flesh wound. He bled freely, but refused to move out of the line of fire. The Iowa regiment were occupying the brow of the hill to the right of the battery, and were exposed to a galling fire from the woods in front. Gen. Lyon stood calmly a few steps in rear of the color company, bareheaded, with balls hanging around him in frightful quantities. "If some one will lead us," he will clear that woods with the bayonet," "I will lead you!" said he, and at that instant a ball entered his breast, passing through his body just above his heart. He fell instantly, and a moment after reaching the ground, said: "Iowa regiment, you are noble boys!" A little later he grew weaker, and his last words were: "I am a brave man, I will lead you!" He did not live a dozen seconds after being struck by the last ball.

DR. LEIB REAPPOINTED.—The New York Herald's Washington dispatch, of the 20th, says:

Among the appointments to-day is that of Captain Leib, as quartermaster. His appointment was rejected by the senate, but he has been reappointed upon the solicitation of the officers of the column in Western Virginia, where his services have been rendered.

Every soldier who loses his gun through neglect, or throws it away, is henceforth to have its value deducted from his wages.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.
A feeling of perfect security prevails in our entire community. The points of the confederates on the line of the Potomac are now better understood, and military men say that even with the ordinary dependence on raw troops, they would desire nothing better than for Gen. Johnston and Beauregard to attempt that part of the confederate programme which contemplates an advance on Washington.

It is suspected this rallying cry is adopted to sustain the flagging spirits of the rebel troops, whose members, it is positively known, are fast diminishing by small pox, etc.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.
Information of the organization of large forces of 2,000 to 3,000 is received here, from 1,500 to 2,000 will leave Jackson county this week, and as many more from Lafayette county, all en route for secession headquarters.

Rumors of an attack on this city are current.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.
Gov. Morgan has issued a proclamation. He says—As chief magistrate of the state, it is my solemn duty to warn all good and loyal men of the danger to which our institutions are exposed, and to urge upon them the necessity of earnest and zealous co-operation with the authorities of the state and government in the cheerless contest of the arms to support the public credit, and of active enrollment of the forces now being organized for the defense of the Union. Convinced that the tranquility of the country so wantonly disturbed, can only be restored by the prompt and vigorous suppression of rebellion and treason wherever it may appear.

After alluding to the loyalty of New York and what the state had already done, he says another stage in the great rebellion has been reached, and the government appreciating the dangers now menacing it, appeals for aid. He asks the country, the whole civilized world, not look to the state of New York. Let the response be worthy of her history; let her answer go back in full ranks of earnest men, who, justly valuing the magnitude of her interests, temporarily relinquish their pursuits and prepare to meet the crisis.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.
It seems certain that the privateer Sumter is still at liberty.

A letter dated at Caracas, August 7th, is received, saying the Sumter had taken two vessels off Lagayra.

It appears the Venezuela government is differing from the authorities herein, having refused the Sumter admittance, and have dispatched a vessel 70 miles north of Lagayra to retake the Joseph Maxwell which is anchored among those keys.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.
The Intelligencer has advice via Kentucky, that the rebels are preparing to attempt the invasion of Maryland, and intend offensive movements on the Cheat Mountain pass.

Twenty-three prisoners were released today, captured at Philadelphia.

They profess Union sentiments.

Deserters from the rebel army say all the enemy's troops have moved up from Richmond to Manassas.

Much sickness and discontent exists among the men.

Under the order of the war department the forces will soon be completely unformed in blue.

Senator Wilson has accepted an appointment in Gen. McClellan's staff.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.
On the arrival of the New York train this morning, the United States marshal examined all bundles of papers brought on the train and seized every copy of the New York Daily News. Its sale is totally suppressed.

The marshal also seized all the bundles of the Daily News at the express office in this city, for the west and south, including over 1,000 copies for Louisville, and nearly 5,000 for Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and Annapolis.

United States Marshal Willard took possession this afternoon, of the office of the Christian Observer, in consequence of a late violent attack on unwholy war.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.
The case of the Baltimore police commissioners was disposed of this morning. Judge Garrison submitting to the inevitable necessity and dismissing the prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.
Special to Commercial.—Much indignation is manifested at the release of rebel prisoners who go to-day to Norfolk under flag of truce. One colonel and one captain are among them. By order of the secretary of war a fugitive slave was yesterday arrested near Rockville and surrendered to his owner. Government is satisfied that Gen. Fremont could not have sent reinforcements to Gen. Lyon previous to the battle near Springfield, without endangering the safety of southeastern Missouri.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.
The British brig Andover arrived this morning from Savannah. She reports on the 17th inst., off Cape Hattaras was boarded from a privateer steamer. Could not learn her name. She was a side wheel river boat, about two hundred tons and mounting two guns, one a small pivot, the other a large stationary armship. They reported having several prizes in Hattaras inlet. They further stated that they expected a U. S. brig of war along that way, and if she came they, with two larger vessels, intended to attack her.

column say he has advanced to Winchester and taken possession, notwithstanding the opposition of four thousand rebels.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, Aug. 22.—11 P. M.

At a late hour the train due from Jefferson City had not arrived. Nothing has therefore been heard from along the Pacific railroad.

Passengers from Ironton report affairs there quiet, and no prospect of an immediate collision with the enemy.

Today, J. A. Brownlee, the president of the board of police commissioners, was released from confinement at the arsenal. Before getting his liberty, however, he had to sign the following agreement:

ARTICLE 1.—I resign my position as president of the board of police commissioners.

ART. 2.—I agree at once to leave the city and go to some of the free states, and not return to St. Louis without the consent of the military authorities of the government.

These measures have raised great excitement among the secessionists, who are alarmed at the new mode of punishment, and with the fear of exile starting them in the face, the number of Union men have become suddenly very numerous.

Major McKinstry says he will show no mercy to any one proclaiming himself against the government or abusing its officers.

The twenty teamsters who struck for higher wages at Cairo, and came up to St. Louis, are still in confinement, and will also live on bread and water for some time.

Troops continue to arrive and depart.

Large numbers of Iowa soldiers who had been paid off left for home this morning. They almost all intend coming back and re-enlisting.

The last advices from Jefferson City report that place fully able to withstand an attack. Considerable cavalry have been sent there lately.

St. Louis is now quiet.

Its said that measures have been taken that will prevent any more firing into trains. In consequence of the firing lately, hardly a passenger goes over the roads except soldiers. It is now, however, again safe for travel.

To-Day's Report.

[Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.
Tribune's Dispatch.—The cause of the retrograde movement by the rebels to a point 1 mile beyond Fairfax is still a matter of conjecture. Some think them apprehensive of being flanked by troops from their line on the Potomac. Others that Bull's Run is so swollen by rains as to lead them to fear that they might be cut off from their supplies. It is proved by official intelligence that there is no considerable force near the river above or below. The report that a body had crossed at Harper's Ferry is false. Mr. Russell of the London Times reports no soldiery at the ferry last night at either side. The ferries below there are well guarded, and even when the river falls so low as to make it possible to cross above Leesburg, it would be useless, because of the steepness of the bank. Deserter stories about the rebel force being 150,000 are discredited. Gen. Hunter has almost recovered from his wounds. Richard B. Irwin, late of the war department, has been appointed aide camp to Gen. McClellan, with rank of captain. Maj. Gen. Butler, of Fort Monroe, has been detailed by Gen. Wool to the command of the volunteer forces at that point. Capt. Tilden, of the Royal Dutch navy, bearer of dispatches to the government, is registered among the arrivals at Willard's Hotel to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.
Times' despatch.—Trustworthy intelligence from north western Virginia states that Gen. Rosecrans is securely entrenched, and with a sufficient force to remove any cause of apprehension for his safety.

The rebels are reported entrenching themselves at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles, with a force variously estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000 men.

The stage coach to Leonardtown from here was intercepted this morning by a small detachment of our troops, by order of Gen. Porter. A close examination was made of the passengers and baggage, and a quantity of correspondence found, designed for the rebels in Virginia, much of it was written in mysterious language, and one had the signatures of the writers attached. The party was arrested and are now in custody.

Tribune's despatch.—Congressman Potter's committee reported to-day to the secretary of war, the names of twelve disloyal clerks, and of not a few disaffected army officers; to the secretary of the treasury, the names of thirty-one disloyal beyond any doubt, and ten suspected; to the secretary of the interior, twenty disloyal, and seven suspected. Similar reports will be sent to the other secretaries of the war.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.
A pretty reliable despatch received here yesterday, contradicts the rumor of Major Lynde's surrender to Texans. It is said his position is impregnable to any force the enemy could bring against him. He is a Vermont, and known as one of the most loyal men in the service.

A well armed Brigade, 5,000 strong, is to be immediately raised here, to be commanded by General Shields.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.
The second new gun boat was launched yesterday.

A letter from on board the U. S. steamer Crusader says the Mississippi has taken two small privateers and driven two steamers back to Mobile.

The Tribune learns that the president has joined Col. Boyd's regiment. Thousands of Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the south-west and leave their property at the mercy of the rebels.

The train of the federal army which was brought from Springfield by Maj. Sturgis is said to be worth \$1,500,000.

The passage of the rebel army north will enable our forces, when they move back to Springfield, to cut off communication with and retreat to Arkansas, and completely enclose the rebel force in the western counties of the Union.

About 700 exiles from Springfield have joined Col. Boyd's regiment. Thousands of Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the south-west and leave their property at the mercy of the rebels.

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The passage of the rebel army north will enable our forces, when they move back to Springfield, to cut off communication with and retreat to Arkansas, and completely enclose the rebel force in the western counties of the Union.

counts, Gen. Banks was still resting on the Monocacy.

The administration of the oath of allegiance, as presented by congress, was a matter of interest to clerk in the bureau of the auditor of the treasury department, this evening.

The Markets.
New York, Aug. 23.
Flour receipts 16,439 barrels, market shade firmer, sales 9,000 barrels, 4,354,445 super state; 4,554,70 extra state; 4,454,455 super western; 4,554,80 common to medium extra western; 5,054,15 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canada flour steady, sales 400 barrels, 4,554,445 super; 4,504,750 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady, 2,204,389. Receipts of wheat 113,941 bushels, market scarcely so firm with only moderate export and home trade demand, sales 35,000 bushels, 1,12 Mil. club; 1,21 new winter red western; 1,354,140 white Kentucky.

From the Madison Journal.
Military Items.

Commissions have been issued to Albert E. Smith, Springfield, as captain, and Theodore A. Fellows, Geneva, as lieutenant, with authority to enrol a company of volunteers.

Capt. E. Stevens, Boscebel, is authorized to board his men at expense of state, to stand ready for a call to rendezvous.

The Prescott artillery, Capt. S. G. Hillier, report full and tender services.

To Edward Bloodgood, of Milwaukee, (late sergeant major of first), as captain, with authority to enlist a company for the war.

To Thomas J. Kennan, Portage City, with authority to raise a company. Also to Lambert H. Kissan, Green Lake county, as a lieutenant, and to O. F. Silver, of Berlin, as captain, with same authority.

To Frederic Salomon, of Manitowish, now captain in the Missouri volunteers, as colonel.

To A. J. Ward, as surgeon in second regiment, vice J. M. Lewis, prisoner.

To Milo M. Baker, as captain, and A. D. Hickok, as first lieutenant of La Crosse county rifles.

To A. O. Sampson, Clinton, as captain, with authority to raise a company.

An order from the adjutant general will be found in another column authorizing the formation of a German regiment of volunteers, which will rendezvous at Camp Scott, Milwaukee.

Capt. Salomon now in the Missouri army, and a brother to Col. Salomon who has distinguished himself in that state, is to be the colonel of this regiment.

Lieut. Henry Bertram, of the Watertown rifles, succeeds L. H. D. Crane as adjutant of the third regiment, Mr. Crane having been promoted.

Yesterday your correspondent waited over three hours at Gen. Fremont's quarters, in Chouteau avenue, endeavoring in vain to get an audience. In the ante room were general, staff and subaltern officers, congressmen, contractors, teamsters, soldiers, editors and curiosity-seekers, all patiently awaiting their turn to present their claims, many of whom were doomed to disappointment. In one of the rooms sat the secretary and his assistants, around tables flanked with huge piles of papers, while a constant stream of officers kept coming in and going out, bearing huge envelopes stamped with official seals. Swarthy men of stern features, bronzed by exposure, scarred from conflict, dressed in uniforms of the Garibaldi style, on some of whom depended orders and ribbons, conversing rapidly in foreign accent, bespoke the Italian, German, Prussian and French staff officers of the general. The composition of this motley audience reminded one more of the brilliancy of the audiences of the first Napoleon than the representatives of the army of a plain republican people, and conspicuous among these was the slight yet well-formed figure of the commander of the western division of our army, Gen. John C. Fremont. Another officer, not the less noticeable, dressed in the plain uniform of a brigadier, stood by the door, his throat features, high forehead, piercing blue eye, light moustache and German accent, betraying him to be none other than the brave general, Franz Sigel. He is a man of about five feet four inches in height, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, and his well built organization and military mein proclaim him to be, as he is, every inch a soldier. Back of him stood Major Conant and Captains Gilbert and Plummer, of the 1st infantry.

Behind the venerable acting Governor Gamble, whose tall figure and snow white whiskers and hair, rendered him an object of conspicuous interest.—St. Louis Cor. of Chicago Journal.

NEW METHOD OF TRANSIT.—A London company has just made some successful experiments with a tube which proves the possibility of sending parcels by creating a vacuum. The tube was laid down in Battersea fields, had several sharp curves and steep gradients and socket jointed as to leave the interior smooth. The rails and cast in the bottom of the tube and the cars, made of sheet iron, are about five feet in length, and each runs upon four cast-iron wheels. There is no friction therefore and the leakage of the air does not interfere with the speed. The first experiment was made by loading a carriage with a ton of cement in bags. In fifty seconds it had found its way to the other end of the tube, a quarter of a mile away. Next, two tons were placed in one of the carriages—eighty seconds were occupied. Other trials in which live stock took the place of cement met with the same successful result.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.
FREMONT AND THE NEGROES OF TENNESSEE.—It will be generally recollected that shortly after the election of 1856, the Tennessee papers gave accounts of a threatened insurrection among the slaves of a portion of the state, and that the insurrection was induced by the supposition, prevalent among the blacks, that Fremont was among the rebels, backed by a large army, for the purpose of liberating all the slaves.

The exact details of the extent of this insurrectionary movement was never fully published; but it was known that many slaves were summarily tried and found guilty, some being executed and others sent further south. From well authenticated sources, it is ascertained that the supposition of 1856 has been revived; that the presence of Fremont at the head of the western forces, is already known to the negroes, and that his reappearance is hailed as a sure precursor of their liberation.

This feeling has spread rapidly within the last month, and it is attracting great attention and exciting much alarm among the whites of those districts where there is a large proportion of slaves. My informant assures me that once the name of Fremont is connected with any victory over the rebels, or that he is known to be in the state of Tennessee or Mississippi, the negroes will at once rise in rebellion. It is said that the fear of this danger at their own thresholds induced the rebels to take the offensive in Missouri, and to keep the battle field as far as possible from the eager and watching negroes.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings is ill at his residence in Ohio—the result of over excitement and over-work in connection with the war. His complaint is atrophy of the heart, from which he has before suffered occasionally. He is recovering.

Union Farm and Plantation Grist Mill

We, the undersigned, "Board of Trade" and citizens of the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, having examined and thoroughly tested the operation of the Union Farm and Plantation Mill, patented May 3d and 31st, A. D. 1859, by Taylor & Shinn of Philadelphia, Penn., and now on exhibition in this city by Morris & Goswold, do hereby certify that in our humble opinion it is the best "portable mill" now in use, and it is fully equal to the wants of all classes, both for manufacturing flour and grinding feed for stock raising. It is just the mill for every farmer, and cannot fail to come into general use just as soon as its merits are fully known.

John P. Hoyt, B. F. Pixley, Wm. A. Barstow, James Norton, Thos. H. Marsh, James Sutherland, H. Hackman, J. A. Black, W. Andrew, M. M. Hobson, C. W. Seaver, E. D. Murdoch, P. B. Warner, William Casar, F. A. Wheeler, Charles Williams, P. Eylesheimer, Bump & Gray, J. W. Hobson, Pres. N. Richardson.

Board of Trade.
Janesville, Wis., Aug. 21st, 1861.

FROM WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—A dispatch from Pittsburgh, dated Aug. 20th, says:

"Recruiting is going on rapidly. Seventeen companies of home guards, numbering one thousand men, have volunteered for western Virginia, for sixty or ninety days. Other companies are being raised. Six companies of Col. Rowley's 13th regiment leave to-morrow. Colonel Black's regiment left Harrisburg for Washington to-day.

Rev. Dr. Spring of New York was married on Thursday last to Miss Abigail Williams, daughter of the celebrated Elihu Williams, of Andover, N. H. The doctor is over thirty, and this is his third marriage. The happy pair are spending the honeymoon at Long Beach.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

To Holders of Postage Stamps.
I AM instructed by the Post Office Department and an new and improved method of obtaining stamps for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of six days from the date of this notice, and that the latest will not be taken into consideration of postage on letters sent from this office.

J. M. BURKES, P. M.
Post Office, Janesville, Rock Co., Wis., Aug. 22d, 1861.

JULY, 1861, TO JULY, 1861.

CHANGE OF TIME.
VIA GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.
New and Favorite Express, U. S. Mail, Passenger and Freight Line.
Lowest Rates and Quickest Time
at the
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad,
in connection with the
NEW AND IMPROVED GREAT TRANSIT
"DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE."
On and after Monday, July 23d, 1861, until further notice, either of the steamships "Detroit" and "Milwaukee" of this line, will leave the dock, foot of Milwaukee street, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Grand Haven, connecting there with the morning train for Detroit, Superior, Duluth, and other points. On Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, the "Detroit" will leave for New York, Boston, etc., and Cleveland line of steamers at Detroit, making quicker time and lower fares than by any other route.

Mark all freight "via D. & M. R." and save time and money.

Orleans and Milwaukee, 230 East Water street, fourth door south of Walker House, 25 Wisconsin street, Tenth Periodical Depot. Foot of East Water street, next door to Milwaukee street, and below the new receiver, J. H. Whitman, Gen. Western Agent. Thomas Forbes, City Agent.

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Sheriff's Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Henry C. Carter against John Rheinboldt.
By virtue of an execution issued out of said Circuit Court in and for the county of Rock, in the above entitled cause, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the defendant above named, and to be executed and delivered, I have caused to be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on and at the

THE DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1861,
at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of that day in the circuit court room in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock, Wis., all the right title and interest which the said John Rheinboldt had on the 30th day of April, 1858, or any time thereafter, in the following described premises, to-wit: the following described as follows, to-wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Clinton, county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, known and distinguished as a part of the northern quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), town four (4) north of range number one (1) east of the 6th range of townships commencing at a stake in the center of the highway running through Evansville to the village of Union on the north-east corner of lot of land owned by the said John Rheinboldt, and run thence west along the north line of said lot three (3) chains to land owned by George F. Spencer, and run thence north along the east line of said George F. Spencer's land to within twelve (12) feet of the mill race owned by Leander and William Kuehn, and run thence east along the south line of said mill race, and run thence south along the center of said highway to the center of said highway, being the same land donated by John Rheinboldt and wife to Clayton Semans, which said deed is recorded in the center of the highway of the county of Rock, in book 45 on page 210.—Dated Aug. 21, A. D. 1861.

J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock Co.
L. F. PATTER, Adm'r of said estate.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, treasurer of the city of Janesville, hereby gives notice that the assessment roll and warrant for the collection of the city taxes for the year 1861, is now ready for collection. The same is open for review and correction, and all persons who have claims against the city are required to make the same, (with Jackson & Dimock, Lippin's block), within the next twenty days. J. M. PUTNAM, Treasurer.

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